

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Appendix

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS



Milwaukee County Office of the Sheriff (MCSO)
Division of Emergency Management

TABLE OF CONTENTS

II. GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS.	APPENDIX
A. GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	APPENDIX-5
B. ACRONYMS.	APPENDIX-25

This Page Is Left Blank Intentionally

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP

Appendix

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

– A –	
Access/Accessible	The suitability or adaptability of programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations provided by a public or private (for-profit or not-for-profit) entity, or by any entity to which it contracts for all members of the population, including individuals with disabilities.
Access and Functional Needs	Persons who may have additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are seniors; are children; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged.
Activation	A process by which a facility is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility is ready to carry out full emergency operations.
Agency	A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).
Agency Representative	A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.
Aid Agreements, Mutual (Pacts)	Written or unwritten understandings among jurisdictions, which cover methods and types of assistance available during an emergency.
Alternate EOC	A site located away from the primary EOC from which civil government officials exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster.
Area Command (Unified Area)	An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the

Command)	management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.
Available Resources	Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for use, normally located in a Staging Area.
– B –	
Base Camp	A resource staging area for personnel and equipment.
– C –	
Catastrophic Incident	Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale and / or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to State, local, tribal, and private sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.
Chain of Command	A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.
CHEMTREC	“Chemical Transportation Emergency Center,” a public service of the Chemical Manufacturers Association located in Washington, D. C. CHEMTREC provides immediate advice for emergency personnel at the scene of an accident or spill. A telephone hotline for emergencies is 1–800–424–9300.
Civil Disturbance	Any incident intended to disrupt community affairs and requiring law enforcement intervention and emergency management assistance to maintain public safety. These include, but are not limited to, terrorist attacks, riots, and strikes which result in violence, and demonstrations requiring police intervention and arrests.
Clean Sweep Program	An organized campaign to collect and properly dispose of toxic or hazardous household chemicals (pesticides, solvents, paints, etc.)
Command Staff	In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.
Community Recovery	In the context of the NRF and its annexes, the process of assessing the effects of an Incident of National Significance, defining resources, and developing and

	implementing a course of action restore and revitalize the socioeconomic and physical structure of a community.
Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM)	An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, man-made, and attack), and for all levels of government (local, state, and Federal) and the private sector.
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	Contains policies, authorities, concept of operations, legal constraints, responsibilities, and emergency functions to be performed. Agency response plans, responder SOPs, and specific incident action plans are developed from this strategic document.
Congregate Care	Refers to the provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.
Consequence Management	Predominantly an emergency management function and included measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The requirements of consequence management and crisis management are combined in the NRF. See also Crisis Management.
Continuity of Government (COG)	All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of the three branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial—in the event of an emergency or disaster.
Credible Threat	A potential terrorist threat that, based on a threat assessment, is credible and likely to involve WMD.
Crisis Action Team (CAT)	A flexible, supporting / coordinating service that could be One person at home facilitating the coordination of personnel and resources to an incident scene; Several people convening in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or on-scene to assist the “Incident Manager” as needed.
Crisis Counseling Grants	Funded by FEMA under the Stafford Act to address the counseling needs of a community following a presidentially declared disaster in which individual assistance is authorized.
Critical Facilities	Specific structures or facilities that support the delivery of essential services. Critical facilities can also be defined as locations having large concentrations of people either temporarily or permanently such as high occupancy structures, special population facilities, or special community events.
Critical Infrastructures	Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, nation economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.
Cultural Resources	Cultural resources include historic and prehistoric structures, archeological sites, cultural, landscapes, and museum collections.
Cyber	Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches that support critical infrastructure.

– D –

Damage Assessment	Damage assessment is the systematic process of describing in general terms the location, nature, and severity of damage sustained by the public and private sectors in an emergency or disaster and estimating the cost of repair and restoration or replacement; Estimation of damages made after a disaster has occurred which serves as the basis of the Governor's request to the President for a declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster.
Decontamination	The reduction or removal of contaminating chemical or radioactive material from a structure, area, object or person.
Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)	Refers to <i>DOD</i> support, including Federal military forces, <i>DOD</i> civilians and <i>DOD</i> contractor personnel, and <i>DOD</i> agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.
Deputy	A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.
Direction and Control	The assignment of missions, tasks and procedures to operate government during emergency operations; The provision of overall operational control and/or coordination of emergency operations at each level of the statewide emergency organization, whether it be direction of field forces or the coordination of joint efforts of governmental and private agencies in supporting such operations.
Disaster	Any occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a Natural, Technological, and / or National Security incident, including but not limited to earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, high water, hostile military actions, hurricanes, landslide, mudslide, storms, tidal wave, tornado, wind-driven water, or other disasters.
Disaster Analysis	The collection, reporting and analysis of disaster related damages to determine the impact of the damage and to facilitate emergency management of resources and services to the stricken area.
Disaster Assessment	Quick, initial assessment of disaster impacts on people, property, and environment.
Disaster Field Office (DFO)	The primary federal field location in or near the disaster area for the coordination of the federal response and recovery operations; a point of coordination and control for state and federal governmental efforts to support disaster relief and recovery operations. It houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), Emergency Support Function (ESF) staff and other staff comprising the Emergency Response Team (ERT). It will operate 24 hours a day, as needed, or with a schedule sufficient to sustain the federal response operations. Except where facilities do not permit, the FCO will be co-located with the state Coordinating Officer (SCO) at the DFO. A DFO will be established in each affected State.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)	A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.
Distribution	The process of delivering a commodity from convenient points to the customers.
– E –	
Emergency	Any incident which requires emergency assistance to save lives and protect public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster. (PL 93–288); Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the Governor, state assistance is needed to supplement local efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the state.
Emergency Alert System (EAS)	Formally the Emergency Broadcast System. Consists of broadcasting stations and interconnecting facilities that have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during emergencies.
Emergency Communication Vehicle	An emergency management vehicle providing the capabilities to communicate and exercise direction and control over an emergency.
Emergency Information	Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.
Emergency Instructions	Information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to recommendations for actions such as evacuation and sheltering.
Emergency Management	The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to minimize injury and repair damage resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action, or by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, or other natural causes, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress; Organized analysis, planning, decision-making, assignment, and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to, or recovery from major community-wide emergencies. Refer to local and state emergency legislation.
Emergency Management Plans	Those plans prepared by federal, state and local governments in advance and in anticipation of disasters for the purposes of assuring effective management and delivery of aid to disaster victims, and providing for disaster prevention, warning, emergency response, and recovery.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	A protected site from which public officials issue warnings and exercise direction and control during an emergency / disaster. It is equipped and staffed to provide support in coordinating and guiding emergency / disaster operations.
Emergency Protective Measures	Those efforts to protect life and property against anticipated and occurring effects of a disaster. These activities generally take place after disaster warning (if any) and throughout the incidence period.
Emergency Public Information	Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also

	frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.
Emergency Public Information (EPI)	Information disseminated to the public by official sources during an emergency, using broadcast and print media, in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency; in addition to providing information as such, frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders. Includes rumor-control processes.
Emergency Response Plan (ERP)	The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a wide variety of potential hazards.
Emergency Response Provider	Includes Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel. Agencies and authorities. (See section 2(6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).) Also known as "emergency responder."
Emergency Response Team (ERT)	An interagency team, consisting of the lead representative from each Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an ESF and key members of the FCO's staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her coordination responsibilities. The ERT provides a forum for coordinating the overall Federal response, reporting on the conduct of specific operations, exchanging information, and resolving issues related to ESF and other response requirements. ERT members respond to and meet as requested by the FCO. The ERT may be expanded by the FCO to include designated representatives of other Federal Departments and agencies as needed.
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	A grouping of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents.
Emergency Support Team (EST)	An interagency group operating from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters. The EST oversees the national-level response support effort and coordinates activities with the ESF primary and support agencies in supporting Federal response requirements in the field.
Emerging Infectious Diseases	New or recurring infectious diseases of people, domestic animals, and/or wildlife, including identification, etiology, pathogenesis, zoonotic potential, and ecological impact.
Energy Management	The technology involving the analysis of energy use resulting in appropriate techniques and methods to ensure more efficient utilization of energy resources.
Environment	Natural and cultural resources and historic properties as those terms are defined in this glossary and in relevant laws.
Environmental Response Team	Established by EPA, the Environmental Response Team includes expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology and engineering. The Environmental

	Response Team provides technical advice and assistance to the OSC for both planning and response to discharges and release of oil and hazardous substances into the environment.
Essential Services	Services which local government must at a minimum strive to provide at all times.
Evacuation	Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.
Exercise	Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and / or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of the CEMP.
– F –	
Facility Management	Facility selection and acquisition, building services, information systems, communications, safety and health, and physical security.
Federal / State Agreement	The agreement signed by the Governor and the Regional Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, specifying the manner in which federal assistance will be made available for a Presidential Declaration of Emergency, Fire Suppression, or Major Disaster, and containing terms and conditions consistent with applicable laws, executive orders, and regulations as the Administrator of FEMA may require.
Federal Assistance	Aid to disaster victims or state or local governments by federal agencies authorized to provide assistance under federal statutes.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	The person appointed by Federal Emergency Management Agency to coordinate all federal disaster assistance programs to ensure their maximum effectiveness and take appropriate action to help local citizens and public officials obtain the assistance to which they are entitled.
Federal Disaster Assistance	Aid to disaster victims or state and local governments by federal agencies under provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (PL 93–288) as amended.
Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer (FHMO)	Person appointed by the FCO responsible for managing federal hazard mitigation programs and activities.
Federal Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team (I-Team)	Activated by the FHMO immediately following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, and made up of appropriate federal, state, and local government representatives to identify opportunities for hazard mitigation.
Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC or OSC)	The Federal official predesignated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency.
First Responder	Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as described in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from Federal, State, local, tribal, or nongovernmental organizations.
Functional Needs	The needs of an individual who under usual circumstances is able to function on their own or with support systems. However, during an emergency, their level of independence is challenged.
– G –	
Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)	That person named by the Governor in the Federal / State Agreement to execute on behalf of the state all necessary documents for disaster assistance following the declaration of an emergency or a major disaster, including certification of applications for public assistance.
Grantee	The state agency that is eligible to receive federal dollars in a Presidential Disaster.
– H –	
Hazard	Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and / or the environment.
Hazard Mitigation	Any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from disaster event.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Federal government may contribute up to 75 percent of the cost of hazard mitigation measures which the President has determined are cost-effective and which substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering in any area affected by major disaster. (Stafford Act, Sec. 404)
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Section 409 of the Stafford Act requires the state and affected local governments to prepare a hazard mitigation plan that evaluates the natural hazards within the disaster area(s) and recommends appropriate measures to reduce the risks from future disasters.
Hazardous Materials (HazMat)	A substance or material in a quantity or form that may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when released to the environment.
Hazardous Substance	As described by the NCP, any substance designated pursuant to section 311 (b)(2) (A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste having the

	characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act; hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mix with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.).
Hazards, Natural	“Acts of God” such as earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, wildfires, landslides, or avalanches.
Hazards, Technological	Man-made incidents such as toxic chemical releases, nuclear power plant accidents, dam failures or bridge collapses.
Historic Property	Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object [16 U.S.C. § 470(w) (5)].
Host Area	A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct effects of a hazard or an area designated for evacuees following a major event.
- -	
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.
In-Kind Donations	Donations other than cash (usually materials or professional services) for disaster survivors.
Incident	An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.
Incident Action Plan IAP)	Contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy(ies) for the next operational period. Specific actions and assignments are indicated. Supporting information is included as appropriate.

Incident Command Post (ICP)	The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions is performed.
Incident Commander	The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
Incident Management Team (IMT)	The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.
Incident Mitigation	Actions taken during an incident designed to minimize impacts or contain the damages to property or the environment.
Incident of National Significance	Based on criteria established in HSPD-5 (paragraph 4), an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/ or private sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.
Incident Period	For Emergencies or Major Disasters declared pursuant to PL 93–288, those days or parts thereof officially designated by the President or a representative as the dates upon which damages occurred.
Individual Assistance	Financial or other aid provided to private citizens to help alleviate hardship and suffering, and intended to facilitate resumption of their normal way of life prior to disaster.
Individual Assistance Officer	State Human Services officer designated to coordinate individual assistance programs.
Infrastructure	The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.
Initial Actions	The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.
Initial Response	Resources initially committed to an incident.
Intermediate Recovery	Phase of recovery which involves returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services to a functional, if not pre-disaster, state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.
– J –	
Joint Field Office (JFO)	A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single Federal facility.
Joint Information	Integrates incident, information and public affairs into a cohesive organization

Center (JIC)	designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.
Joint Operations Center (JOC)	The JOC is the focal point for all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident, and is managed by the SFLEO. The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the NRF is activated.
Jurisdiction	A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).
– K – L –	
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee A committee appointed by the State emergency response commission (SERC), as required by Title II of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan to deal with Hazardous Materials for its district. (See SARA)
Liaison Officer	A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.
Local Emergency	The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of a disaster or of extreme peril to the safety or health of persons and property within local jurisdictional boundaries. The emergency may be declared by a mayor or his/her designee and would normally be issued concurrent with a county declaration by the board of County Commissioners prior to requesting state and / or federal assistance.
Local Government	A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. (As defined in section 2(10) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107- 296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)
Long-Term Recovery	Phase of recovery that may continue for months or years and addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural and built environments and a move to self-sufficiency, sustainability and resilience.
– M –	

Major Disaster	As described by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.
Materiel Management	Requisitioning and sourcing (requirements processing); acquisition, asset visibility (resource tracking), receipt, storage, and handling; security and accountability; inventory, deployment, issue, and distribution; and recovery, reuse, and disposition.
Mitigation	Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.
Mobile Command Post	A transportable command cell capable of exercising direction and control from a forward deployed location during an emergency. The emergency communications vehicle normally provides the necessary equipment to perform this role.
Mobilization	The process of marshaling appropriate resources.
Mobilization Center	An off-site temporary facility at which response personnel and equipment are received from the Point of Arrival and are pre-positioned for deployment to an incident logistics base, to a local Staging Area, or directly to an incident site, as required. A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their assignment, release, or reassignment and serves as a place to out process following demobilization while awaiting transportation.
Monitoring	The procedure of locating and measuring radioactive contamination by the use of survey instruments capable of detecting and measuring ionizing radiations.
Multiagency Coordination System (MACS)	The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment and procedures and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS. (as defined by NWCG National Training Curriculum)
Multijurisdictional Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement	Written agreement between agencies, organization, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.
– N –	
National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)	A coordinated partnership between DHS, HHS, DOD, and the Department of Veterans Affairs established for the purpose of responding to the needs of victims of a public health emergency. NDMS provides medical response assets and the movement of patients to health care facilities where definitive medical care is received when required.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.
National Response Center	A national communications center <i>for</i> activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The National Response Center, located at DHS/USCG Headquarters in Washington, DC, receives and relays notices <i>of</i> oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal OSC.
National Response System	Pursuant to the NCP, the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government (40 CFR § 300.21) for oil and hazardous substances spills and releases.
National Response Team (NRT)	The NRT, comprised of the 16 Federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is the head of a highly organized Federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. EPA serves as the NRT Chair, and DHS/USCG serves as Vice Chair.
National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP)	Telecommunications. NS/EP telecommunications services are those used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national, or international) that causes or could cause injury or harm to the population or damage to or loss of property, or could degrade or threaten the NS/EP posture of the United States.
National Special Security Event (NSSE)	A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social, or religious significance may be the target of terrorism or other criminal activity.
National Strike Force	The National Strike Force consists of three strike teams established by DHS/USCG on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts. The strike teams can provide advice and

	technical assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal, communications support, special equipment, and services.
National Warning System (NAWAS)	A nationwide, dedicated, voice warning network. Its primary purpose is to provide the American population with information of an impending attack upon the United States.
National Weather Service (NWS)	Under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), of the Department of Commerce, the NWS is responsible for providing weather service to the nation. It is charged with responsibility for observing and reporting the weather and with issuing forecasts and warnings of weather and floods in the interest of national safety and economy.
Natural Resources	Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, biota, air, water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water, including water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat, including coral reef ecosystems as defined in 16 U.S.C. 64501. Land means soil, surface and subsurface minerals, and other terrestrial features.
Nongovernmental Organization (NGO)	A nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.
Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)	Created by the Homeland Security Act to provide DHS with a nuclear/radiological response capability. When activated, the NIRT consists of specialized Federal response teams drawn from DOE and/or EPA. These teams may become DHS operational assets providing technical expertise and equipment when activated during a crisis or in response to a nuclear/radiological incident as part of the DHS Federal response.
– O –	
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)	See Federal On-Scene Coordinator.
Operating Conditions (OPCONS)	Increasing levels of preparedness (from 5 to 1) requiring performance of predetermined actions in response to a real or perceived threat.
– P –	
Preparedness	The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Prevention	Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.
Principal Federal Official (PFO)	The Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.
Private Sector	Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.
Public Assistance	Financial or other aid provided to political subdivisions and Indian tribes to facilitate restoration of public facilities to pre-disaster functions and capabilities.
Public Assistance Officer	State Infrastructure Officer designed to facilitate, manage restoration of public facilities to pre-disaster functions and capabilities.
Public Assistance Program	The program administered by FEMA that provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations.
Public Facility	Any flood control, navigation, irrigation reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, airport facility, non-federal aid street, road or highway, and any other public building, structure or system including those used exclusively for recreation purposes.
Public Health	Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.
Public Information Officer (PIO)	An individual responsible for releasing accurate official information to the public through the news media.
Public Service Announcements (PSA)	Media announcements usually of ten, twenty, or thirty second duration providing timely information to the public. This is normally provided by the media as a public service.
Public Works	Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

– Q – R –

Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs)	Teams provided by EPA's Office of Radiation and Indoor Air to support and respond to incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. These teams provide expertise in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analyses, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide both mobile and fixed laboratory support during a response.
Rapid Response Teams (RRT)	Teams comprised of trained individuals in specific fields (law enforcement, fire, public works, building officials, etc.). RRT's are organized from local governments when activated, operates under the state as an operating unit of the State Emergency Response Team.
Re-entry	Return to evacuated areas by resident populations which may be constrained by time or function based on the existing situation.
Recovery	The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.
Regional Response Teams (RRTs)	Regional counterparts to the National Response Team, the RRTs comprise regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT and representatives of each State within the region. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response, and provide coordination and advice to the Federal OSC during response actions.
Resources	Personnel and major items of equipment supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.
Response	Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat, ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operation aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

– S –	
Shelter	Pre-identified sites in existing structures or temporary facilities used to house personnel displaced as a result of an emergency evacuation or the effects of a natural or man-made disaster.
Shelter Management	The internal organization, administration and operation of a shelter facility by either pre-trained or emergent leadership.
Short-Term Recovery	Phase of recovery which addresses the health and safety needs beyond rescue, the assessment of the scope of damages and needs, the restoration of basic infrastructure and the mobilization of recovery organizations and resources including restarting and/or restoring essential services for recovery decision making.
Situation Assessment	The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision-making.
Situation Report	Initial impact, damage assessment report.
Special Populations	People who feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use standard resources offered in disaster preparedness relief and recovery. They include, but are not limited to those who are physically or mentally disabled, blind, and deaf, cognitively disabled, mobility limited, non-English speaking, geographically/culturally isolated, medically or chemically dependent, homeless, frail/elderly and children.
Stafford Act (“Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act” P.L. 93–288, as amended)	Provides authority for response assistance under the Federal Response Plan, and which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of state and local assistance efforts.
Staging Area	Facility located in the disaster impact area at the local jurisdictional level where arriving personnel and resources are staged pending assignment to an operational site within the affected jurisdiction.
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	A ready and continuous reference to those roles, relationships and procedures within an organization which are used for the accomplishment of broad or specialized functions which augment the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; Set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness, and implemented without a specific direct order from higher authority.
State Coordinating Officer (SCO)	The person appointed by the Governor for the purpose of coordinating state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the federal government.

State Emergency Plan	As used in Section 201(b) of PL 93–288; that state plan which is designed specifically for state–level response to emergencies or major disasters and which sets forth actions to be taken by the state and local governments including those for implementing federal disaster assistance. (Known as the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan or State Emergency Operations Plan) Execution of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is a prerequisite to the provision of federal assistance authorized by PL 93–288.
State Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Team (SHMART)	Representatives from key state agencies, local governments, and other public and private sector organizations that influence development and hazard management policies within the state.
State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)	State official responsible for coordinating the preparation and implementation of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (pursuant to Section 409 of the Stafford Act) and implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (pursuant to Section 404 of the Stafford Act).
State of Emergency	An emergency proclaimed as such by the Governor pursuant to state law.
Strategic	Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, longterm, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.
Strategic Plan	A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.
– T –	
Telecommunications	The transmission, emission, or reception of voice and/or data through any medium by wire, radio, other electrical electromagnetic or optical means. Telecommunications includes all aspects of transmitting information.
Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Program	The <i>NS/EP</i> TSP Program is the regulatory, administrative, and operational program authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., provisioning and restoration) of <i>NS/EP</i> telecommunications services. As such, it establishes the framework for <i>NS/EP</i> telecommunications service vendors to provide, restore or otherwise act on it priority basis to ensure effective <i>NS/EP</i> telecommunications services.
Transportation Management	Transportation prioritizing, ordering, sourcing, and acquisition; time-phasing plans; fleet management; and movement coordination and tracking.
Tribe	Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

– U – V – W –	
Unaffiliated Volunteer	An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a "spontaneous" or "emergent" volunteer.
Unified Command	An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.
Uniform Disaster Situation Report (UDSR)	The damage assessment reporting form.
Unsolicited Goods	Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.
Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)	The process of locating, extricating and providing immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures.
Vulnerability or Risk	The degree to which people, property, environment, and social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or death.
Warning	The alerting of public officials, emergency support services, and the general public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both technological and natural disasters.
Watch	Usually issued by the National Weather Service when some type of weather hazard is possible in your area, i.e. flood, tornado, thunderstorm. Means "be on the lookout for —." A watch is upgraded to a "warning" when the hazard has been sighted or is indicated on weather radar.
Wireless Priority Service (WPS)	WPS allows authorized NS/EP personnel to gain priority access to the next available wireless radio channel to initiate calls during an emergency when carrier channels may be congested.
– X – Y – Z –	
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)	A VOAD coordinates planning efforts by the many voluntary organizations responding to disaster.
Volunteer	Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.
Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center	Facility from which the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team operates. It is best situated in or close by the State EOC for coordination purposes. Requirements may include space for a phone bank, meeting space, and space for a team of

	specialists to review and process offers.
--	---

ACRONYMS

– A –

AAR	After Action Report.
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	American Red Cross

– B – C –

BHD	Behavioral Health Division
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CIS	Crisis Intervention Support
CSS	Child Support Services

– D –

D & C	Direction and Control.
DAS	Department of Administrative Services
DATCP	Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection
D-FIRST	Dane Fatality Incident Response Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHS	Department of Health Services
DMA	Department of Military Affairs
D-MORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DO	Duty Officer
DOA	Department of Administration
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOC	Department of Corrections
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPI	Department of Public Instruction
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
DSD	Disability Services Division

DSP	Wisconsin State Patrol
DTSD	Division of Transportation Systems Development
DWD	Department of Work Force Development

– E –

EAD	Emergency Animal Disease
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECB	Educational Communications Board
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operating Center
EPS	Emergency Police Services
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function

– F –

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA	Federal Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator

– G – H – I –

GIS	Geographic Information System
HF	High Frequency
HHS	Health & Human Services
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HMT	Hazard Mitigation Team
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IAP	Individual Agency Plans
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMSD	Information Management Services

IMT Incident Management Team

– J – K –

JFO Joint Field Office

JIC Joint Information Center

JIS Joint Information System

JOC Joint Operation Center

JTTF Joint Terrorism Task Force

– L – M –

LOS Line of Succession

MABAS Mutual Aid Box Alarm System

MACS Multi-Agency Coordination System

MCC Mobile Command Center

MCDOT Milwaukee County Department of
Transportation

MOU Memorandum of Understanding

– N –

NAWAS National Warning System

NDMS National Disaster Medical System

NGO Nongovernmental Organization

NIMS National Incident Management System

NIRT Nuclear Incident Response Team

NOAA National Oceanic & Atmospheric
Administration

NRF National Response Framework

NRT National Response Team

NS/EP National Security and Emergency
Preparedness

NSSE National Special Security Event

NVRT National Veterinary Response Team

NWS National Weather Service

– O – P –

OIC Officer in Charge

OSC On-Scene Coordinator

PDA Preliminary Damage Assessment

PFO Principal Federal Official

PIO Public Information Officer

POWTS Private Onsite Waste Treatment Systems

PSC Public Service Commission

– Q – R –

RACES Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

RERTs Radiological Emergency Response Teams

RRCC Regional Response Coordination Center

RRP Regional Response Plan

RRTs Regional Response Teams

– S – T –

SAR Search and Rescue

SEOC State Emergency Operations Center

SHMT State Hazard Mitigation Team/Task Force

SOP Standing Operating Procedure

TIME Transaction Information for Management
of Enforcement (Law Enforcement
Teletype System)

TSP Telecommunications Service Priority
Program

– U – V –

UC Unified Command

UDSR Uniform Disaster Situation Report

UHF Ultra High Frequency

USAR Urban Search and Rescue

USCG United States Coast Guard

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

UW University of Wisconsin

VHF Very High Frequency

VMAT Veterinary Medical Assistance Team

VOAD Volunteer Organizations Active in
Disasters

– W – X – Y – Z –

WCCA Wisconsin Circuit Court Access

WEM Wisconsin Emergency Management

WERP Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan

WHEPP Wisconsin Hospital Emergency
Preparedness Program

WHMT Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team

WI NG Wisconsin National Guard

WI TRAC Wisconsin Tracking Resources, Alert, and
Communications

WMD Weapon of Mass Destruction

WPS Wireless Priority Service

WSP Wisconsin State Patrol

This Page Is Left Blank Intentionally